



Update to the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Report on the Nation's Civil War Battlefields

State of Ohio

Washington, DC
August 2009



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U.S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service
American Battlefield Protection Program

Washington, DC
August 2009

Authority

The American Battlefield Protection Program Act of 1996, as amended by the Civil War Battlefield Preservation Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-359, 111 Stat. 3016, 17 December 2002), directs the Secretary of the Interior to update the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission (CWSAC) *Report on the Nation's Civil War Battlefields*.

Acknowledgments

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Cover: Historic Chester Road, Buffington Island battlefield, Meigs County, Ohio.
Photograph by Joseph E. Brent, 2005.

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Introduction

The information in this report fulfills, in part, the purposes of the Civil War Battlefield Preservation Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-359, 111 Stat. 3016). Those purposes are:

- 1) to act quickly and proactively to preserve and protect nationally significant Civil War battlefields through conservation easements and fee-simple purchases of those battlefields from willing sellers; and
- 2) to create partnerships among state and local governments, regional entities, and the private sector to preserve, conserve, and enhance nationally significant Civil War battlefields.

The Civil War Battlefield Preservation Act of 2002 directs the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP) of the National Park Service, to update the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission (CWSAC) *Report on the Nation's Civil War Battlefields*. The CWSAC was established by Congress in 1991 and published its report in 1993. Congress provided funding for this update in FY 2005 and FY 2007. Congress asked that the updated report reflect the following:

- Preservation activities carried out at the 384 battlefields identified by the CWSAC during the period between 1993 and the update;
- Changes in the condition of the battlefields during that period; and
- Any other relevant developments relating to the battlefields during that period.

In accordance with the legislation, this report presents information about Civil War battlefields in Virginia for use by Congress, federal, state, and local government agencies, landowners, and other interest groups. Other state reports will be issued as surveys and analyses are completed.

Synopsis

Although **Buffington Island** and **Salineville** were included in the 1993 report as among the most significant battles in the Civil War, the CWSAC did not survey these battlefields or evaluate their condition. In 2005, the ABPP surveyed **Buffington Island** and **Salineville**. This report provides new baseline information about both. ABPP found Ohio's battlefields to be in good condition and worthy of preservation and protection.

Since the Civil War, land use within most of the **Buffington Island** Study Area has remained agricultural. One exception is the gravel mining that is occurring in the heart of the Core Area. At **Salineville**, coal mining and residential development on portions of the battlefield have altered the landscape's appearance more extensively, but many essential features, such as the ravine that offered concealment to Confederate forces, survive.

Given the nature of these conditions and the potential for the expansion of existing threats to Ohio's battlefields, land and cultural resource protection at **Buffington Island** and **Salineville** should be the focus of intensified local, state, and federal battlefield preservation efforts within the next three to five years.

Because no survey data was collected for **Buffington Island** and **Salineville** in 1993, the CWSAC was unable to assign Preservation Priority rankings within its original study for the two battlefields. As part of the field research undertaken for this update, conditions at the two battlefields have been assessed and the ABPP has established boundaries for **Buffington Island** and **Salineville**. Once all CWSAC battlefields nationwide have been reassessed and all state updates have been completed, the National Park Service will establish relative priority rankings for **Buffington Island** and **Salineville**.

Figure 1. CWSAC Battlefields in Ohio – Buffington Island and Salineville.



Method Statement

Congress instructed the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP), to report on changes in the condition of the battlefields since 1993 and on “preservation activities” and “other relevant developments” carried out at each battlefield since 1993. To fulfill those assignments, the ABPP 1) conducted site surveys of each battlefield and 2) prepared and sent out questionnaires to battlefield managers and advocacy organizations (see Appendix B).

Research and Field Surveys

The ABPP conducted the field assessments of Ohio battlefields in November 2005. The surveys entailed additional historical research, on-the-ground documentation and assessment of site conditions, identification of impending threats to each site, and site mapping. Surveyors used Global Positioning System (GPS) to map historic features of each battlefield and used a Geographic Information System (GIS) to draw site boundaries. The ABPP retains all final survey materials. Each battlefield survey file includes a survey form (field notes, list of defining features, list of documentary sources, and a photo log), photographs, spatial coordinates of significant features, and boundaries described on USGS topographic maps. The surveys did not include archeological investigations for reasons of time and expense.

Study Areas and Core Areas

The CWSAC included **Buffington Island** and **Salineville** in its 1993 report as among the most significant battles of the Civil War. However, the CWSAC did not survey either site and so did not establish Study and Core Areas for these two battlefields.

The ABPP applied its survey method to create new Study and Core Areas for **Buffington Island** and **Salineville**. That method includes research, working with site stewards, identifying and documenting lines of approach and withdrawal used by opposing forces, and applying the concepts of military terrain analysis to all battlefield landscapes. The ABPP’s *Battlefield Survey Manual* explains the field methods employed during this study.¹ The surveys also incorporate the concepts recommended in the National Register of Historic Places’ *Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluating, and Registering America’s Historic Battlefields*, which was published in 1992.

However, it is important to note that the Study Area and Core Area boundaries are simply historical boundaries that describe where the battle took place; neither indicates the current integrity of the battlefield landscape, so neither can be used on its own to identify surviving portions of battlefield land that may merit protection and preservation (see Figure 2).

¹ American Battlefield Protection Program, “Battlefield Survey Manual,” (Washington, DC: National Park Service, revised 2007), <http://www.nps.gov/history/abpp/battlefieldsurveymanual.pdf>, October 2008.

Potential National Register Boundaries

To address the question of what part of the battlefield remains reasonably intact and warrants preservation, this study introduced a third boundary line that was not attempted by the CWSAC: the Potential National Register boundary (see Figure 2).

Looking at each Study Area, the surveyors assigned PotNR boundaries where they judged that enough of the battlefield landscape remained to convey the significance of the engagement. In a few cases, the PotNR boundary encompasses the entire Study Area. In most cases, however, the PotNR boundary includes less land than identified in the full Study Area.

In assigning PotNR boundaries, the ABPP followed National Register of Historic Places guidelines when identifying and mapping areas that retain integrity and cohesion within the Study Areas.² However, because the ABPP focuses only on areas of battle, the ABPP did not evaluate lands adjacent to the Study Area that may contribute to a broader historical and chronological definition of “cultural landscape.” Lands outside of the Study Area associated with other historic events and cultural practices may need to be evaluated in preparation for a formal nomination of the cultural landscape.

Most importantly, the PotNR boundary **does not constitute a formal determination of eligibility by the Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places.**³ The PotNR boundary is designed to be used as a planning tool for government agencies and the public. Like the Study and Core Area boundaries, the PotNR boundary places no restriction on private property use.

Figure 2: Boundary Definitions

The **Study Area** represents the historic extent of the battle as it unfolded across the landscape. The Study Area contains resources known to relate to or contribute to the battle event: where troops maneuvered and deployed, immediately before and after combat, and where they fought during combat. Historic accounts, terrain analysis, and feature identification inform the delineation of the Study Area boundary. The Study Area indicates the extent to which historic and archeological resources associated with the battle (areas of combat, command, communications, logistics, medical services, etc.) may be found and protected. Surveyors delineated Study Area boundaries for every battle site that was positively identified through research and field survey, regardless of its present integrity.

The **Core Area** represents the areas of fighting on the battlefield. Positions that delivered or received fire, and the intervening space and terrain between them, fall within the Core Area. Frequently described as “hallowed ground,” land within the Core Area is often the first to be targeted for protection. The Core Area lies within the Study Area.

Unlike the Study and Core Areas, which are based only upon the interpretation of historic events, the **Potential National Register (PotNR) boundary** represents ABPP’s assessment of a Study Area’s current integrity (the surviving landscape and features that convey the site’s historic sense of place). The PotNR boundary may include all or some of the Study Area, and all or some of the Core Area. Lands within PotNR boundaries should be considered worthy of further attention, although future evaluations may reveal more or less integrity than indicated by the ABPP surveys.

² For general guidance about integrity issues and National Register properties, see National Park Service, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, revised 1997). The survey evaluations described above do not meet the more stringent integrity standards for National Historic Landmark designation. See National Park Service, *How to Prepare National Historic Landmark Nominations* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, 1999), 36- 37.

³ See 36 CFR 60.1- 14 for regulations about nominating a property to the National Register and 36 CFR 63 for regulations concerning Determinations of Eligibility for inclusion in the National Register.

The term integrity, as defined by the National Register of Historic Places, is “the ability of a property to convey its significance.”⁴ While assessments of integrity are subjective, battlefields can have integrity only if they can be positively located through research and “ground-truthing,” and only if significant portions of the landscape’s historic terrain have not been substantially disturbed. Other conditions contribute to the *degree* of integrity a battlefield retains:

- the quantity and quality of surviving battle-period resources (e.g., buildings, roads, fence lines, military structures, and archeological features);
- the quantity and quality of the spatial relationships between and among those resources and the intervening terrain that connects them;
- the extent to which current battlefield land use is similar to battle-period land use; and
- the extent to which a battlefield’s physical features and overall character visually communicate an authentic sense of the sweep and setting of the battle.

Natural changes in vegetation—woods growing out of historic farm fields, for example—do not necessarily diminish the landscape’s integrity. Significant changes in land use since the Civil War do affect integrity; the degree to which post-war development has altered and fragmented the historic landscape and destroyed historic features is critical when assessing integrity. Still, some post-battle development is expected; slight or moderate change within the battlefield may not substantially diminish a battlefield’s integrity. Often these post-battle “non-contributing” elements are included in the PotNR boundary in accordance with National Register of Historic Places guidelines.

The Potential National Register boundaries therefore indicate which battlefields are *likely* eligible for future listing in the National Register of Historic Places and *likely* deserving of future preservation efforts. If a surveyor determined that a battlefield was entirely compromised by land use incompatible with the preservation of historic features (i.e., it has little or no integrity), it did not receive a PotNR boundary. In cases where a battlefield was already listed in the National Register, surveyors reassessed the existing documentation based on current scholarship and resource integrity, and, when appropriate, provided new information and proposed new boundaries as part of the surveys. As a result, some PotNR boundaries will contain lands already listed in the National Register of Historic Places. In other cases, PotNR boundaries will exclude listed lands that have lost integrity. (See Tables 5 and 6 for boundary comparisons for each battlefield.)⁵

The data from which all three boundaries are drawn do not necessarily reflect the full research needed for a formal National Register nomination. Potential National Register

⁴ National Park Service, *Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluating, and Registering America’s Historic Battlefields*, 1992 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Interagency Resources Division), 10. Archeological integrity was not examined during this study, but should be considered in future battlefield studies and formal nominations to the National Register.

⁵ The ABPP’s surveys and PotNR assessments do not constitute formal action on behalf of the office of the National Register of Historic Places. PotNR assessments are intended for planning purposes only; they do not carry the authority to add, change, or remove an official listing.

boundaries are based on an assessment of aboveground historic features associated with the cultural and natural landscape. The surveys did not include a professional archeological inventory or assessment of subsurface features or indications. In some cases, future archeological testing will help determine whether subsurface features remain, whether subsurface battle features convey important information about a battle or historic property, and whether that information may help to confirm, refine, or refute the boundaries previously determined by historic studies and terrain analysis.

The ABPP survey information should be reassessed during future compliance processes such as the Section 106 process required by the National Historic Preservation Act⁶ and Environmental Impact Statements/Environmental Assessments required by the National Environmental Policy Act.⁷ Likewise, more detailed research and assessments should take place when any battlefield is formally nominated to the National Register or proposed for designation as a National Historic Landmark. New research and intensive-level surveys of these sites will enlighten future preservation and compliance work. Agencies should continue to consult local and state experts for up-to-date information about these battlefields.

While a 4-acre portion of **Buffington Island** has already been listed in the National Register of Historic Places (see Table 3), the ABPP has identified a PotNR boundary within the battlefield's Study Area that could guide efforts to expand **Buffington Island's** existing National Register boundary. Based on the ABPP's evaluation, more than half of the total Study Area retains enough integrity to be included within the PotNR boundary.

At **Salineville**, no known effort has been undertaken to recognize the battlefield's historic significance by nominating it to the National Register of Historic Places. However, the ABPP believes approximately half of the total Study Area has enough integrity to merit listing.

Questionnaires

While the ABPP maintains data about its own program activities at Civil War battlefields, most preservation work occurs at the local level. Therefore, to carry out the Congressional directive for information about activities at the battlefields, the ABPP sought input from local battlefield managers and advocacy organizations. The ABPP distributed questionnaires designed to gather information about the types of preservation activities that have taken place at the battlefields since 1993. The Questionnaire is reproduced in Appendix B.

In Ohio, representatives from three organizations completed and returned the questionnaires. Their responses, combined with the survey findings, allowed the ABPP to create a profile of conditions and activities at Ohio's two Civil War battlefields.

⁶ 16 USC 470f.

⁷ 42 USC 4331- 4332.

Summary of Conditions of Ohio's Civil War Battlefields

Quantified Land Areas

Using a Geographic Information System (GIS), the ABPP calculated the amount of land historically associated with the battle (Study Area); the amount of land where forces were engaged (Core Area); and the amount of land that may retain enough integrity to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and that remains to be protected (Potential National Register boundary).

As noted above and as Table 1 illustrates, the Study Areas and Core Areas of **Buffington Island** and **Salineville** have been established in accordance with the ABPP research and field survey methodology. Particular attention was paid to identifying the routes of approach and withdrawal associated with each battle, and to identifying areas of secondary action that influenced the course or outcome of the battles. The Study Area and Core Area boundaries established for each battlefield take these movements and actions into account, recognizing the extent to which these ancillary areas facilitate greater understanding of the battle story. Please see the individual battlefield profiles at the end of this report for more information about the extent of and reasons for the established boundaries.

Table 1. Battlefield Area Statistics

Battlefield	Boundary Type	Established	Acres
Buffington Island (OH001)	Study Area	2009	14,130.43
	Core Area	2009	1,235.82
	PotNR	2009	11,071.99
Salineville (OH002)	Study Area	2009	8,424.44
	Core Area	2009	956.12
	PotNR	2009	3,485.67

Boundary figures reflect only those areas in Ohio. At **Buffington Island**, the Study Area, Core Area, and PotNR boundaries include portions of the Ohio River that are owned by the state of West Virginia (see **Buffington Island's** Battlefield Profile for details).

Condition Assessments

Using field survey data, the ABPP assessed the overall condition of each battlefield's *Study Area*. While no battlefield remains completely unaltered since the Civil War, **Buffington Island** has suffered little alteration within most of its landscape. While damage from mining operations has occurred within the Core Area, most of the battlefield's Study Area retains its historic rural character. In the Study Area, most of the land is still used for agricultural purposes and very little of the area has been developed for residential and industrial use.

Salineville has experienced moderate change to its terrain and aboveground battle features during the past 150 years.⁸ During the time of battle, the area was rural. Today, less than half of the area is used for agricultural purposes. Nearly one quarter of the landscape has been transformed by coal strip mining, and a small portion of the battlefield has been developed.

Table 2. Condition Summary

Condition	Battlefield
Land use is little changed (1)	Buffington Island (OH001)
Portions of landscape have been altered, but most essential features remain (1)	Salineville (OH002)
Much of the landscape has been altered and fragmented, leaving some essential features (0)	N/A
Landscape and terrain have been altered beyond recognition (0)	N/A
Battlefields that were not assessed (0)	N/A

Registration

The nation's official method for recognizing historic properties worthy of preservation is listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Registered battlefields meet national standards for documentation, physical integrity, and demonstrable significance to the history of our nation. Federal, state, and local agencies use information from the National Register as a planning tool to identify and make decisions about cultural resources. Federal and state laws, most notably Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, require agencies to account for the effects their projects (roads, wetland permits, quarrying, cell towers, etc.) may have on listed and eligible historic properties, such as battlefields. Listing allows project designers to quickly identify the battlefield and avoid or minimize impacts to the landscape.

Properties listed on the National Register are also eligible for numerous federal and state historic preservation grant programs. Recognition as a registered battlefield may also advance public understanding of and appreciation for the battlefield, and may encourage advocacy for its preservation.⁹

As Table 3 indicates, a tiny portion of **Buffington Island** is already listed in the NRHP. This piece was registered in 1970, prior to the CWSAC's study in the early 1990s. The listed

⁸ The condition of archeological resources within the battlefields was not assessed. Future studies are needed to determine the degree of archeological integrity associated with subsurface battle deposits.

⁹ There are three levels of federal recognition for historic properties. Congressional designations, such as national park units, National Historic Landmarks, and listings in the National Register of Historic Places. Congress creates national park units. The Secretary of the Interior designates National Historic Landmarks (NHL) – nationally significant historic sites – for their exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the heritage of the United States. The National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) is the nation's official list of cultural sites significant at the national, state, or local level and worthy of preservation. National park units and NHLs are also treated as listed in the National Register.

portion of **Buffington Island** includes only 4.00 acres. The ABPP's surveys indicate that additional lands of more than 11,067.00 acres in Ohio may be eligible for NRHP listing. **Salineville** is not currently listed in the NRHP, but the ABPP finds 3,480.00 acres of the battlefield may be eligible for listing. Table 3 compares the number of acres already designated or listed with the number of acres that are likely to meet the same criteria, but may not currently be part of an existing NRHP, NHL, or NPS boundary.

Table 3: Acres Registered Compared with Acres Potentially Eligible to be Registered

Battlefield	Designation	PotNR Acres	Existing Registered Acres	Total Acres Unregistered but Potentially Eligible
Buffington Island (OH001)	NR	11,071.99	4.00	11,067.99
Salineville (OH002)		3,485.67	0.00	3,485.67
All Battlefields		14,557.66	4.00	14,553.66

Boundary figures reflect only those areas in Ohio. See the Individual Battlefield Profiles for information about the size of battlefield lands that extend into West Virginia.

Stewardship

The majority of land associated with both **Buffington Island** and **Salineville** is held in private, unprotected ownership. However, 11.74 acres of **Buffington Island** are owned by the Ohio state government. A 4.00-acre site known as the "Buffington Island Memorial State Park," which is managed by the Ohio Historical Society, commemorates the battle with a monument and offers visitors recreational space with facilities that include restrooms, a picnic shelter, and parking. In addition to resources associated with the Civil War battle at **Buffington Island**, there is a prehistoric Native American burial mound at the site.¹⁰ A separate 7.74-acre portion of the battlefield, which is administered by the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, provides public access to the Ohio River for recreational purposes.

Table 4. Protective Stewardship of Intact Battlefield Land

Battlefield	Permanently Protected Acres	ABPP PotNR Acres	Unprotected, Intact Acres Remaining
Buffington Island (OH001)	11.74	11,071.99	11,060.25
Salineville (OH002)	0.00	3,485.67	3,485.67
All Battlefields	11.74	14,557.66	14,545.92

Boundary figures reflect only those areas in Ohio. At Buffington Island, the Study Area, Core Area, and PotNR boundaries include portions of the Ohio River that are owned by the state of West Virginia (see Buffington Island's Battlefield Profile for details).

¹⁰ Gray & Pape, Inc., "Existing Conditions of the Battlefield and Environs," *Battle of Buffington Island Battlefield Preservation Plan*, 10 August 2006, (29 May 2009). <http://ohsweb.ohiohistory.org/places/se03/bpp.pdf>

Public Access and Interpretation

In its questionnaire (see Appendix B), the ABPP asked battlefield stewards about the types of public access and interpretation available at the battlefields. The ABPP did not collect information about the purpose or intent of the interpretation and access, such as whether development of wayside exhibit was for purely educational reasons, to promote heritage tourism, or to boost local economic development.

The ABPP asked respondents to indicate the type of interpretation available at or about the battlefield. The categories included brochures, driving tours, living history demonstrations, maintained historic features or areas, walking tours and trails, wayside exhibits, websites, and other specialized programs. The results indicate that, while there has been no effort to provide public interpretation at **Salineville**, the Ohio Historical Society's management efforts at **Buffington Island** offer public interpretation and educational opportunities with a monument and interpretive signage that describes the battlefield's history. Moreover, although there is no visitors' center at **Buffington Island**, there is an on-going effort to develop a museum for additional site interpretation at a near-by community center north of the state memorial park.



Figure 4. Monument and recreational facilities at **Buffington Island** State Memorial Park, Meigs County, Ohio. Photograph by Joseph E. Brent, 2005.

Local Advocacy

Nonprofit organizations play important roles in protecting historic battlefields. They step in to preserve historic sites when public funding and management for historic preservation are absent. When public funding is available, nonprofits serve as vital partners in public-private preservation efforts, acting as conduits for public funds, raising critical private matching funds, keeping history and preservation in the public eye, and working with landowners to find ways to protect battlefield parcels.

Unfortunately, the **Salineville** battlefield does not have a nonprofit group to advocate for preservation interests. At **Buffington Island**, however, the newly formed Buffington Island Battlefield Preservation Foundation has begun to build relationships with stakeholders at the state and local levels. The Buffington Island Battlefield Preservation Foundation plans to work cooperatively with the Ohio Historical Society, and with the support of the Meigs County Historical Society, to develop additional interpretive resources and expand preservation efforts at **Buffington Island**.

While other organizations with more general historical interests may also play important roles in battlefield preservation, the Buffington Island Battlefield Preservation Foundation is the only known local organization in Ohio dedicated *solely* to the goals of battlefield preservation, interpretation, and promotion.



Figure 3. Ocean Road, used by retreating Confederates during the battle of **Salineville**, Columbiana County, Ohio. Photograph by Joseph E. Brent, 2005.

Individual Battlefield Profiles

Battlefield Profile Glossary

Location	County or city in which the battlefield is located.
Campaign	Name of military campaign of which the battle was part. Campaign names are taken from <i>The War of the Rebellion: a Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies</i> .
Battle Date(s)	Day or days upon which the battle took place, as determined by the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission.
Principal Commanders	Ranking commanders of opposing forces during the battle.
Forces Engaged	Name or description of largest units engaged during the battle.
Results	Indicates battle victor or inconclusive outcome.
Study Area	Acres within the Study Area (see Table 2), as determined by the ABPP, that represent the historic extent of the battle upon the landscape.
Potential National Register Lands	Acres of land that retain historic character and may be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (see Table 2).
Protected Lands	Estimated acres (based on questionnaires and GIS) of battlefield land set aside or placed under permanent easement since the Civil War for the purposes of maintaining the historic character of the landscape and for preventing future impairment or destruction of the landscape and historic features.
Publicly Accessible Lands	Estimated acres (based on responses to questionnaires) maintained for public visitation.
Management Area	Name of historic site, park, or other area maintained for resource protection and/or public visitation.
Friends Group(s)	Name of local advocacy organization(s) that support preservation activities at/for the battlefield.
Preservation Activities Since 1993	Indicates which types of preservation activities have taken place at the battlefield since 1993 (based on responses to questionnaires).
Public Interpretation Since 1993	Indicates which types of interpretation/educational activities have taken place at the battlefield since 1993 (based on responses to questionnaires).
Condition Statement	The ABPP's assessment of the overall condition of the battlefield's Study Area (based on field surveys and responses to questionnaires).
Historical Designation	Notes the most prestigious historical designation the battlefield has received (i.e. national park unit, National Historic Landmark, or National Register of Historic Places).

Update to the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Report on the Nation's Civil War Battlefields

Final DRAFT - State of Ohio

Buffington Island (OH001)

Location	Meigs County
Campaign	Morgan's Raid in Kentucky, Indiana, and Ohio (July 1863)
Battle Date(s)	July 19, 1863
Principal Commanders	Brig. Gen. Edward H. Hobson [US]; Brig. Gen. John Hunt Morgan [CS]
Forces Engaged	Brigade, 3,000 [US]; Brigade, 1,700 [CS]
Results	Union victory
Study Area	19,725.64 acres (14,130.43 acres in Ohio; 5,595.21 acres in West Virginia) The Study Area encompasses the route taken by Morgan's raiders as they attempted to reach and cross the ford at Buffington Island, and the multiple routes used by the Federal troops in pursuit. The Ohio River itself has been included because a Federal naval flotilla under the command of Lieutenant Commander LeRoy Fitch was patrolling the river looking for Morgan and guarding the various crossing points, including the ford at Buffington Island.
Potential National Register Lands	12,826.28 acres (11,071.99 acres in Ohio; 1,754.28 acres in West Virginia)
Protected Lands	11.74 acres Ohio Department of Natural Resources – Division of Wildlife, 7.74 acres, fee simple Ohio Historical Society, 4.00 acres, fee simple
Publicly Accessible Lands	11.74 acres Ohio Department of Natural Resources – Division of Wildlife, Portland Access, 7.74 acres, fee simple Ohio Historical Society, Buffington Island State Memorial Park, 4.00 acres
Management Area(s)	Buffington Island State Memorial Park Portland Access
Friends Group(s)	Buffington Island Battlefield Preservation Foundation
Preservation Activities Since 1993	Advocacy ✓ Cultural Resource Surveys and Inventories Fundraising Interpretation Projects Land or Development Rights Purchased Legislation ✓ Planning Projects Research and Documentation
Public Interpretation Since 1993	Brochure(s) Driving Tour Living History Maintained Historic Features/Areas

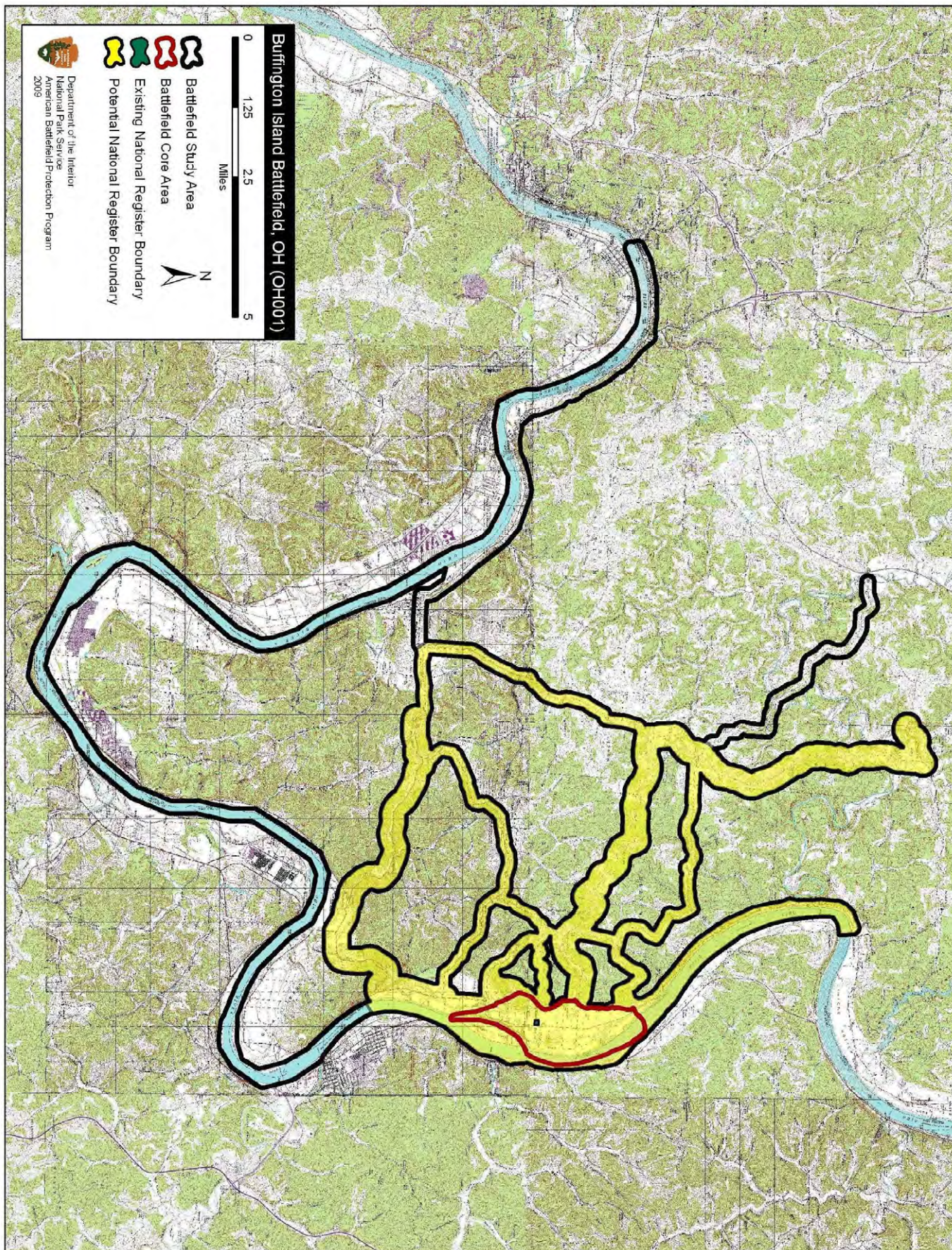
- Visitor Center
- Walking Tour/Trails
- ✓ Wayside Exhibits/Signs
- ✓ Website
 - <http://ohsweb.ohiohistory.org/places/se03/>
- ✓ Other
 - Monument

Condition Statement

Agricultural land use is little changed since the period of significance with the exception of portions of the Core Area, which have been destroyed by recent mining operations.

Historical Designation

National Register of Historic Places (1970)



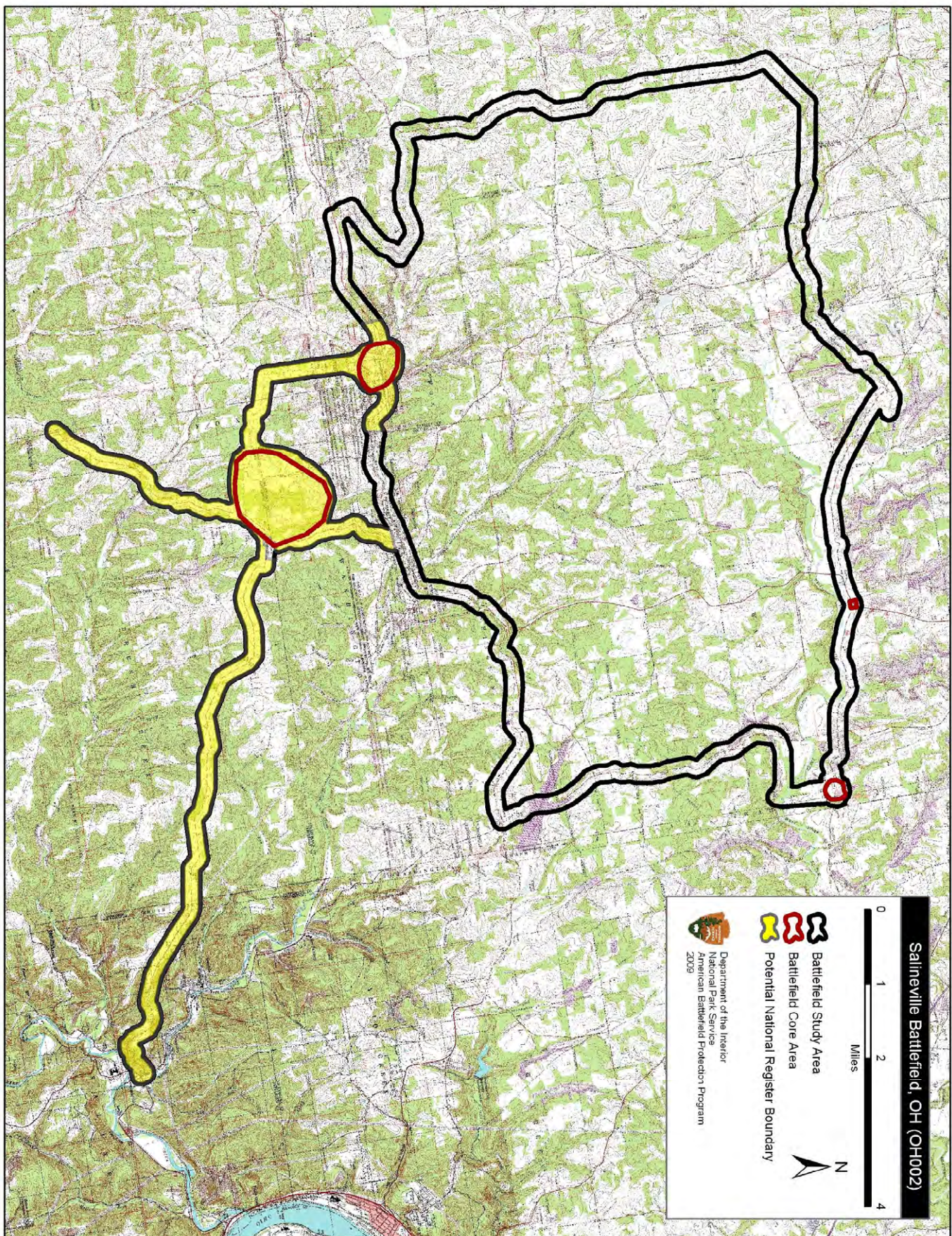
Salineville (OH002)

Location	Columbiana County
Campaign	Morgan's Raid in Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio (July 1863)
Battle Date(s)	July 26, 1863
Principal Commanders	Brig. Gen. James Shackelford [US]; Brig. Gen. John Hunt Morgan [CS]
Forces Engaged	9 th Michigan Cavalry, 2,600 [US]; Confederate Army, 800 [CS]
Results	Union victory
Study Area	8,424.44 acres The Study Area reflects the roundabout route taken by Morgan's raiders as they attempted to find a safe crossing point along the Ohio River and escape their Federal pursuers. Morgan, although outnumbered, tried to cut his way through the Union troopers at Monroeville and again west of Salineville. The approach route to the southeast was added to include the movements of an additional column of Federal cavalry – the troopers who finally forced Morgan's surrender in the two northern core areas.
Potential National Register Lands	3,485.67 acres
Protected Lands	0.00 acres
Publicly Accessible Lands	0.00 acres
Management Area(s)	None
Friends Group(s)	None
Preservation Activities Since 1993	Advocacy Cultural Resource Surveys and Inventories Fundraising Interpretation Projects Land or Development Rights Purchased Legislation Planning Projects Research and Documentation
Public Interpretation Since 1993	Brochure(s) Driving Tour Living History Maintained Historic Features/Areas Visitor Center Walking Tour/Trails Wayside Exhibits/Signs Website Other
Condition Statement	Strip mining and residential development on portions of the battlefield have altered the landscape's appearance, but essential

features, such as the ravine that offered concealment to Confederate forces, retain their historic character.

Historical Designation

None



Appendices

Appendix A. Civil War Battlefield Preservation Act of 2002

Public Law 107-359, 111 Stat. 3016, 17 December 2002

Amends the American Battlefield Protection Program Act of 1996 (16 U.S.C. 469k)

An Act

To amend the American Battlefield Protection Act of 1996 to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish a battlefield acquisition grant program.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Civil War Battlefield Preservation Act of 2002".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

(a) Findings.--Congress finds the following

- (1) Civil War battlefields provide a means for the people of the United States to understand a tragic period in the history of the United States.
- (2) According to the Report on the Nation's Civil War Battlefields, prepared by the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission, and dated July 1993, of the 384 principal Civil War battlefields--
 - (A) almost 20 percent are lost or fragmented;
 - (B) 17 percent are in poor condition; and
 - (C) 60 percent have been lost or are in imminent danger of being fragmented by development and lost as coherent historic sites.

(b) Purposes.--The purposes of this Act are--

- (1) to act quickly and proactively to preserve and protect nationally significant Civil War battlefields through conservation easements and fee-simple purchases of those battlefields from willing sellers; and
- (2) to create partnerships among State and local governments, regional entities, and the private sector to preserve, conserve, and enhance nationally significant Civil War battlefields.

SEC. 3. BATTLEFIELD ACQUISITION GRANT PROGRAM.

The American Battlefield Protection Act of 1996 (16 U.S.C. 469k) is amended--

- (1) by redesignating subsection (d) as paragraph (3) of subsection (c), and indenting appropriately;
- (2) in paragraph (3) of subsection (c) (as redesignated by paragraph (1))--
 - (A) by striking "Appropriations" and inserting

``appropriations''; and
(B) by striking ``section'' and inserting
``subsection'';

(3) by inserting after subsection (c) the following

``(d) Battlefield Acquisition Grant Program.--

``(1) Definitions.--In this subsection

``(A) Battlefield report.--The term `Battlefield Report' means the document entitled `Report on the Nation's Civil War Battlefields', prepared by the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission, and dated July 1993.

``(B) Eligible entity.--The term `eligible entity' means a State or local government.

``(C) Eligible site.--The term `eligible site' means a site--

``(i) that is not within the exterior boundaries of a unit of the National Park System; and

``(ii) that is identified in the Battlefield Report.

``(D) Secretary.--The term `Secretary' means the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the American Battlefield Protection Program.

``(2) Establishment.--The Secretary shall establish a battlefield acquisition grant program under which the Secretary may provide grants to eligible entities to pay the Federal share of the cost of acquiring interests in eligible sites for the preservation and protection of those eligible sites.

``(3) Nonprofit partners.--An eligible entity may acquire an interest in an eligible site using a grant under this subsection in partnership with a nonprofit organization.

``(4) Non-federal share.--The non-Federal share of the total cost of acquiring an interest in an eligible site under this subsection shall be not less than 50 percent.

``(5) Limitation on land use.--An interest in an eligible site acquired under this subsection shall be subject to section 6(f)(3) of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (16 U.S.C. 460l-8(f)(3)).

``(6) Reports.--

``(A) In general.--Not later than 5 years after the date of the enactment of this subparagraph, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report on the activities carried out under this subsection.

``(B) Update of battlefield report.--Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this subsection, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report that updates the Battlefield Report to reflect--

``(i) preservation activities carried out at the 384 battlefields during the period between publication of the Battlefield Report and the update;

``(ii) changes in the condition of the battlefields during that period; and

``(iii) any other relevant developments relating to the battlefields during that period.

“(7) Authorization of appropriations.--

“(A) In general.--There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary from the Land and Water Conservation Fund to provide grants under this subsection \$10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2004 through 2008.

“(B) Update of battlefield report.--There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out paragraph (6)(B), \$500,000.”; and

(4) in subsection (e)--

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “as of” and all that follows through the period and inserting “on September 30, 2008.”; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by inserting “and provide battlefield acquisition grants” after “studies”.

-end-

Appendix B. Battlefield Questionnaire

State
Battlefield

Person Completing Form
Date of completion

I. Protected Lands of the Battlefield ("Protected lands" are these "owned" for historic preservation or conservation purposes. Please provide information on land protected since 1993.)

1) Identify protected lands by parcel since 1993. Then answer these questions about each parcel, following example in the chart below. What is the acreage of each parcel? Is parcel owned fee simple, by whom? Is there is an easement, if so name easement holder? Was the land purchased or the easement conveyed after 1993? What was cost of purchase or easement? What was source of funding and the amount that source contributed? Choose from these possible sources: Coin money, LWCF, Farm Bill, State Government, Local Government, Private Owner, Private Non-Profit (provide name), or Other (describe).

Parcel	Acres	Owner	Easement	Year	Cost	Source
Joe Smith Farm	194	Private	SHPO	1995	\$500,000	LWCF/\$250,000 Private/\$250,000
Sue Jones Tract	16	Battlefield Friends, Inc.	No	2002	\$41,000	State/\$20,000 BFI/\$21,000

2) Other public or non-profit lands within the battlefield? (Y/N)

- If yes, describe
- Name of public or non-profit owner or easement holder
- Number of Acres owned/held

3) Is the information in a GIS? (Y/N)

If yes, may NPS obtain a copy of the data? (Y/N)

II. Preservation Groups

1) Is there a formal interested entity (friends group, etc) associated with the battlefield? (Y/N)

If yes

Name

Address

Phone

Fax

E-mail

Web site? (Y/N)

- If yes, what is the URL?
- Does the web site have a preservation message? (Y/N)
- What year did the group form?

III. Public Access and Interpretation

1) Does the site have designated Public Access? (Y/N) (Count public roads if there are designated interpretive signs or pull-offs)

If yes, what entity provides the public access (Access may occur on lands owned *in fee* or *under easement* to the above entities)

☐ Federal government

☐ State government

☐ Local government

☐ Private Nonprofit organization

☐ Private owner

☐ Other

Name of entity (if applicable)

Number of Acres Accessible to the Public (size of the area in which the public may physically visit without trespassing. Do not include viewsheds.)

2) Does the site have interpretation? (Y/N)

If yes, what type of interpretation is available?

☐ Visitor Center

☐ Brochure(s)

☐ Wayside exhibits

☐ Driving Tour

☐ Walking Tour

☐ Audio tour tapes

☐ Maintained historic features/areas

☐ Living History

☐ Website

☐ Other

IV. Registration

Applies only to the battlefield landscape, not to individual contributing features of a battlefield (i.e., the individually listed Dunker Church property of .2 acres does not represent the Antietam *battlefield* for the purposes of this exercise)

1) Is the site a designated National Historic Landmark? (Y/N)

If yes, NHL and ID Number

2) Is the site listed in the National Register? (Y/N)

If yes, NRHP Name and ID Number

- 3) Is the site listed in the State Register? (Y/N)
If yes, State Register Name and ID Number
- 4) Is the site in the State Inventory? (Y/N)
If yes, State Inventory Name and ID Number
- 5) Is the site designated as a local landmark or historic site? (Y/N)
Type of Designation/Listing

V. Program Activities

What types of preservation program activities have occurred at the battlefield? Provide final product name and date if applicable (e.g., *Phase I Archeological Survey Report on the Piper Farm*, 1994 and *Antietam Preservation Plan*, 2001, etc.)

- 1) Research and Documentation
- 2) Cultural Resource surveys and inventories (building/structure and landscape inventories, archeological surveys, landscape surveys, etc.)
- 3) Planning Projects (preservation plans, site management plans, cultural landscape reports, etc.)
- 4) Interpretation Projects (also includes education)
- 5) Advocacy (any project meant to engage the public in a way that would benefit the preservation of the site, e.g. PR, lobbying, public outreach, petitioning for action, etc.)
- 6) Legislation (any local, state, or federal legislation designed to encourage preservation of the battlefield individually or together with other similar sites)

7) Fundraising

To support program activities?

To support land acquisition/easements?

8) Other

Appendix C. Civil War Battlefield Land Acquisition Grants

The Civil War Battlefield Preservation Act of 2002 (PL 107-359) amended the American Battlefield Protection Act of 1996 (16 USC 469k) to authorize a matching grant program to assist States and local communities in acquiring significant Civil War battlefield lands for permanent protection. Most recently, Congress showed its continued support for these grants through its reauthorization of this program within the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (PL 111-11).

Eligible battlefields are those listed in the 1993 Report on the Nation's Civil War Battlefields prepared by the Congressionally chartered Civil War Sites Advisory Commission (CWSAC). Eligible acquisition projects may be for fee interest in land or for a protective interest such as a perpetual easement.

Since 1998, Congress has appropriated a total of \$38.9 million for this Civil War Battlefield Land Acquisition Grants (CWBLAG). These grants have assisted in the permanent protection of more than 15,742 acres at 61 Civil War battlefields in 14 states. While there have been no CWBLAG grants awarded in Ohio to date, more than 12,820.00 acres of **Buffington Island** and 3,480.00 acres of **Salineville** may be eligible for land acquisition funding from this program.

Appendix D. American Battlefield Protection Program Planning Grants

Since 1992, the ABPP has offered annual planning grants to nonprofit organizations, academic institutions, and local, regional, state, and tribal governments to help protect battlefields located on American soil. Applicants are encouraged to work with partner organizations and federal, State and local government agencies as early as possible to integrate their efforts into a larger battle site protection strategy.

The ABPP has granted nearly \$9.5 million to 379 projects throughout the country. Awards have included \$75,000.00 for projects associated with Ohio's Civil War battlefields.

Grantee	Year	Project Title	Award
<i>Heidelberg College</i>	1999	Archeological Survey of Buffington Island	\$40,000.00
<i>Ohio Historical Society</i>	2004	Buffington Island Battlefield Preservation Plan	\$35,000.00
Total ABPP Planning Grants to Ohio Battlefields as of FY2009			\$75,000.00